

## SOME FANCIFUL HATS

BRILLIANT COLORS THE VOGUE IN MILLINERY.

Three Pronounced Types of New Headwear—Dresses Having a Small Proportion of Oddities Receive a Warm Welcome—Attire for Matinee Girl.

New York correspondence:

September 11 is not always the woman who is dressed for the city who shows the newest styles. A jacket and waistcoat arrangement from one of the home-corners of the country was novel enough for sketching here, and is shown above. The jacket cut to riding habit close, and then left open is quite the latest, while a stunning plaid waistcoat whose dark block exactly matched the deep blue of jacket and skirt, was downright new. That is, the fashion has not gotten into the shops, and this particular model was imported for its wear.

The waistcoat was a sleeveless jacket with satin back, and buttoned in front. Heavily turned back to show a deep shirt front, and overlapped the revers of the jacket. The sweater point about this waistcoat was that, though intended to button, it was open, its edges appearing inside the jacket



THREE FANCIFUL TYPES OF NEW HEADWEAR.

edges. Its material was a light, close weave French felted flannel, and the plaid was a brilliant combination of deep blue, orange and white banded with narrow black lines.

To top so much brightness, brilliant colors in the millinery were a necessity, and a tasteful choice was an ordinary shape in bright colors. It was made of braided red velvet and felt on a wire frame, and was trimmed with blue and orange plaid ribbon.

Pronounced hats, of course, cannot be all of one kind, nor of a few sorts, else they would thereby lose their striking characteristics. Yet there are several classifications into which most of them can be brought. One of these is the hat away off the face. For these the pompadour is pushed well down and forward



INNOVATIONS IN DRESS STYLES.

by the front of the hat, and the most elaborate effects in trimming are risked. The first of the three hats sketched here illustrates this. In it a brilliant parquetté was set against the upstanding curves of an enormous straw rosette that made the front of the hat. The down-tipped hat so becoming to many is still worn. Its trimming is more severe than that bestowed upon the turned back hat, but it is showy nevertheless. Stunning bows, half straw braid and half heavy satin, were for the front of the hat of this type that was put in this picture, and they extended well beyond the side brims. A pair of handsomely spread stiff wings were back of the bows, and a heavy cord of velvet wired at the edge of the hat constituted the remaining trimming.

A third fanciful type remains in this sketch, and is one that clearly escapes the dominant characteristics of the other two sorts. It rolls at side and front and sets well down on the forehead. The one sketched was of ox-blood felt braid covered with black net, and was trimmed with a row of black roses, the lift in trimming being at the back, where under the brim a row of roses appeared. An upstanding frill of the stiff black net and a bunch of foliage made the rest of the trimming, though the fact that the hat was worn with a full cape having a

French frill about the neck counted in the general effect.

New fashions in dresses are less striking than those in millinery. In general, however, they get a better welcome for having a small proportion of oddities. The first of the innovations that the artist presents in her illustration is a new form of coat costume. In the pictured example it was dull green canvas, the skirt trimmed with many rows of narrow shirred black satin was stitched all over in black, and trimmed to match the skirt. The long white satin ends of the chin bow were disposed severely down the front where the coat opened and were held by the belt that confined the coat. Yoke and epaulettes were white satin.

Across the picture from this is another calling dress, one that is less novel, but that was interesting because made of figured taffeta. Its leaf brown ground was a new shade of a now stylish color, and this was dotted with scarlet. Its Spanish flounce skirt was trimmed with bands of black net edged with shirred black baby width satin ribbon. The bodice, edged with net bands to match, was cut low on a yoke of shirred liberty silk. One of the new black satin belts crossed at the back and came in front again, being lifted to end in a bow at the bust line.

While callers are getting themselves up in such fine feathers, theater-goers of afternoons are running to plainness. The central one of these full-length pictures is representative of the matinee girl's attire. This dress was blue gray cloth, quite simple but for its bolero style collar. That was of white satin heavily stitched with black, and was the reason for a dainty white felt trimmed with blue and black.

More striking than any of these were the two remaining costumes of this picture. The left one was in gingham-checked mohair, a goods that is considered quite the thing for street or journeying. This model was a tailor suit in green and white checked trimmed with bias folds of white feeling trimmed on by one edge with black.

The bodice was froged, tight fitting and opened over a white felt waistcoat front. Collar and shoulder collar matched the bands. This suit was echoed by the last of the pictured garments in the latter's trimming of ivory white broadcloth. The goods thus trimmed was leaf brown cloth, and the garment thus arranged a variation of the cutaway empire coat. Copyright, 1908.

A Tobacco Plant's Habit. A curious fact is the tobacco plant's habit of erecting its leaves at sundown and dropping them at sunrise. Of course it is only possible while the plant is immature—while the upper leaves are not more than two-thirds developed

—but it is so marked as to make a wide difference in the looks of a field at evening and twelve hours later. And the results are so beneficial as to make it seem the result of reason, for if the dewfall is heavy it all runs down to the stalk, trickles down to the root, and thus fortifies it against the blazing sun; while, if the leaves remained in pendulous spread, the moisture would either drop from their points beyond reach or else evaporate in the morning sun.

A Roundabout Invitation. He (on the piazza)—It's so dark I can't see. Isn't that another couple next to us? She—Yes, and he is trying to kiss her. He—Can you see so well as that? She—Oh, no. But I know who she is with.—Brooklyn Life.

The Philadelphia Commercial museum has received from one of its correspondents information concerning large beds of licorice root which exist in an unimproved condition in the northern Caucasus region, near the shores of the Black Sea.

## THE FARM AND HOME

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO FARMER AND HOUSEWIFE.

Changes in Agricultural Conditions During Recent Times—Value of Wood Ashes—Peanuts as a Crop—Green Food for Stock Farm Notes.

Progress on the Farm.

Every farm differs in some respects from all others, and rules governing the methods in certain localities may be inapplicable elsewhere. Climatic influences and diversities of soils make it imperative that the farmer study the characteristics and surroundings of his farm and improve according to his opportunities. The farmer must contend with changes of seasons, drought, rains, heat, cold and enemies which destroy his crops. He can not adapt the soil of his farm to the crop, but must select the crops for the soil. Plants thrive best when the conditions are most favorable; but the conditions suitable for one crop may not be favorable to another. There is more to learn on a single farm than any farmer can master if he keeps pace with progress. Systems of farming are changing. The reduction of the cost of labor by the use of improved implements has done much to revolutionize farming, and the co-operative system is gradually working its way into farm methods, as with the creamery system of butter-making the use of traction engines and the shipping of milk, fruit and other produce by associations; yet the individual farmer is not suppressed, but is attached more securely to his farm.

Wood Ashes on the Farm.

As a fertilizer wood ashes stand high, and may be used as medicine for farm animals. For many years I have fed them to stock, and believe they have done much toward preserving the invariably good health of the swine, horses and cattle. Of course, there may be a difference of opinion on the subject, and I have never yet found a veterinary surgeon who would recommend wood ashes as a medicine. Nevertheless, experience is sometimes worth as much as theoretical advice. My plan is to keep wood ashes, charcoal and salt mixed together constantly in the pen for the swine. Three parts of wood ashes to one part of salt will not hurt the swine, and if the mixture is kept before them all the time, and fresh water is given to them freely, they will not eat too much to injure their health. I believe such a mixture is a good preventive of swine cholera and similar diseases. Certainly the beneficial effects are quite apparent.

Clean wood ashes is better than all the condition powders for the farm horses. The ashes can be given to the horses twice a week in their oats at the rate of an even teaspoonful each time. If given carefully and regularly I believe that no medicine will have to be given to horses that are fairly treated and cared for. Every one familiar at all with farm matters must have observed a certain habit in many horses and cows to gnaw wooden posts, trees and similar objects. This craving for something which they do not get from their daily food is satisfied when wood ashes are administered regularly to them. It is just as natural for the animals to desire this as for us to have a craving for acids, salt and even pepper. —Wisconsin Agriculturist.

Peanuts. Prepare the ground just as you do for potatoes, making it fine and mellow as possible, and throw it up into low ridges, somewhat as sweet potatoes are planted. Carefully shell the peanuts in order not to break the brown skin that covers the kernel. Plant the last of May or early in June, about two feet apart, three or four kernels in a place in the ridge; cover about two inches deep. They will soon come up. Cultivate shallow and keep the weeds down and the soil mellow until they bloom, then hoe every two or three weeks, or oftener if they need it, drawing the fine soil well up to the plants each time.

It is a curious fact that the blooms on the plant produce the tubers under the ground, and some persons think it necessary to cover the blossoms, but it is not. If the soil is kept mellow and loose, each fertile blossom sends down a long root-like stem that pushes its way into the ground, and the tuber, or nut, is produced on the tip end of this stem. As soon as ripe, or when the vines frost, pull and throw into piles to cure. Most of the nuts will cling to the roots, but sometimes they will have to be dug. When cured pick off and rub and shake together to free from earth.

Green Food for Cows. In summer the pasture is severely taxed, not only to provide for a large herd, but also make growth when the land has not been supplied with plant food in the form of manure or fertilizer. Some farmers relieve the pasture from close and constant cropping by growing some kind of green crop, such as sweet corn, oats or cow peas, the cattle being turned on the crops when the plants are young in order to take them off the pasture long enough to give the grass a start. But little labor is required, the land being stirred with a disc cultivator and the seed broadcasted and the land then rolled. If there is danger from tramping of the green food it may be cut and fed to cows. A mixture of oats and peas, broadcasted together, has long been used by some farmers, but any kind of green crop will answer, as the object is to take the cows off the pasture and at the same time provide a substitute for grass in a manner not to diminish the yield of milk by the cows.

The Farm a Laboratory.

On every farm the manure heap is a receptacle for raw material that under-

goes chemical changes, and more changes occur therein than in any laboratory under the control of chemists. The food for plants is therein prepared, and is the same as that purchased in the form of artificial fertilizers. Even in the soil constant changes occur. We now know that minute bacteria work as agents in preparing food for plants, and in some cases are capable of utilizing the free nitrogen of the atmosphere. Every plant after its kind performs a certain duty, assisting in its way to benefit some plant that follows, and every process of growth, every effort put forth by the farmer, and every beast that exists on the farm, are all aids in farm laboratory work, thousands of combinations being created and hundreds of compounds resulting. To succeed on the farm every farmer should study these things in order that he may more intelligently assist in deriving the most from his farm. There is room for hundreds of experiments, as agriculture is yet in its infancy compared with what is possible in the future, as every year demonstrates that there is more to learn.—Philadelphia Record.

Saving Lettuce Seed.

Probably most people who have grown and saved lettuce seed for years have noticed that after a time the lettuce began to run up to head earlier and earlier each year, until the period of leaf production was materially reduced. This comes from collecting seed from plants that all through their growth have been kept stripped of their leaves. The seedman never or seldom picks any leaves from his seed lettuce. He only does it when he finds that the lettuce mildew has attacked it, which is the lettuce seed growers most formidable difficulty. Usually when the leaf mildew gets in lettuce, it goes through the field within a day or two. Very little seed grows on these headed lettuce, much less than from heads stripped of leaves. This is why the best lettuce seed must always be dear.

Competition.

The farmer who does not believe that farming pays can always find other farmers who make a profit. The real drawback to farming is competition, which the farmer must meet as well as the tradesman. The competitor of the farmer is some other farmer who is more progressive than he. Time on the farm cannot be wasted, hence a farmer cannot afford to wait two or three years watching his neighbor make experiments, but must himself go ahead and get to the front as soon as possible. There is strong competition among farmers. Some can produce at a lower cost than others and can consequently sell at lower prices. To meet this competition each farmer must resort to the best stock to be had and keep his farm up to the standard of fertility.

Feeding Oats in the Straw.

Though it saves labor, it is doubtful whether there is any advantage in feeding oats in the straw to ordinary stock. Unless the grain can be ground much of it will pass through the stock whole and will be voided in the excrement. But there is an exception to this in the case of sheep, especially if fed oats in the straw in winter. The sheep masticate the grain so thoroughly that after it has come up and is re-chewed in the cud there is scarcely any loss of nutriment. It is best to feed the oats in the straw before any hay is given, and require it to all be eaten. This will prevent waste.

Late Fall Pigs.

The only pig that will attain size enough to safely pass the winter is one that is born six or seven months before cold weather is expected. We have raised pigs in the fall, and that too when we had the advantage of a basement barn to provide warm quarters for them. Yet the growth during the winter, notwithstanding good feed, was never satisfactory. There is too little sunlight during the winter months, and if the pig is kept warm without sunlight it is usually at the expense of poor ventilation. Without good air no animal can maintain good digestion or remain healthy.

Butter Color.

The use of butter color, while not at all necessary during summer, frequently gives good satisfaction in winter months and is by no means harmful, but often beneficial in the way of securing a better separation and texture, as its presence has a tendency to firm butter.

Answers to Oft-Asked Questions. It takes about three months to grow a broiler.

The goose lays a score or two of eggs in a year.

No brooding pen should contain over fifty chicks.

Broilers shrink about a half-pound each when dressed.

Forty dressed ducklings are packed in a barrel for shipment.

The shell of an egg contains about fifty grains of salt and lime.

The duck averages ten dozen eggs in about seven months' laying.

Build the house ten by ten feet for ten fowls, and the yard ten times larger.

Ducklings are marketed at five pounds weight, which they attain in ten weeks.

Ten dozen eggs a year is the average estimate given as the production of the hen.

About four dozen eggs are given as an average for the annual output of the turkey.

Duck feathers sell at 40 cents per pound; goose feathers bring double the amount.

Thirteen eggs are considered a sitting, though many breeders are now giving fifteen.

Between forty and fifty degrees is the proper temperature to keep eggs for hatching during winter.

Eggs intended for hatching should not be kept over four weeks. They must be turned every day or two.

## A PHILIPPINE VOLCANO.

Daring Exploration of the Crater of Taal by Dr. Kane, the Arctic Hero.

Prof. Charles W. Shields writes of "The Arctic Monument Named for Tenyson by Dr. Kane," and incidentally gives a sketch of the latter in the Century. Prof. Shields says:

It was at Luzon, the largest of the Philippine Islands, that his adventurous spirit, though under a scientific impulse, passed the limits of prudence in his far-famed exploration of the crater of Taal, a volcano on the Pacific coast of the island, in a region inhabited only by savages. Crossing over to the capital city of the island during one of the long delays of Chinese diplomacy, he procured an escort of natives from the Archbishop of Manila (by means of letters from American prelates which he had secured before leaving home), and in company with his friend Baron Loc, a relative of Metternich, penetrated the country to the asphaltic lake in which the island volcano is situated. Both gentlemen at first descended together until they reached a precipice overhanging the cavernous gulf of the crater, when the baron saw further progress to be impossible. But the doctor, in spite of the remonstrances of the whole party, insisted upon being lowered over the ledge by means of a rope made of bamboos, and held in the hands of the natives, under the baron's directions, until he reached the bottom, 200 feet below. Loosing himself from the cord, he forced his way downward through the sulphurous vapors, over the hot ashes, to the green boiling lake, dipped his specimen bottle into its waters, returned to the rope, several times stumbling, almost stifled, and with one of his boots charred to a coal, but succeeded in again fastening himself, and was hauled up by his assistants, and received into their hands exhausted and almost insensible. Remedies brought from the neighboring hermitage were applied, and he was so far restored that they could proceed on their journey. But rumors spread before them among the pygmy savages on the island of the profane invasion which had been made into the mysteries of the Taal, and an angry mob gathered about them, which was only dispersed by one or two pistol shots and the timely arrival of the padres. The trophies of this expedition were some valuable mineral specimens, a bottle of sulphur water, a series of graphic views, from recollection, in his sketch book, and a written description of the volcano by one of the friars, which, after many wanderings, was put in his hands as he sat at the home dinner table, twelve years afterward.

HOLIDAYS IN MANILA.

At One Time There Were Over Forty in Every Year.

Manila loves holidays. At one time there were over forty in every year. The number has been sadly diminished, though there are still thirteen left, I understand. Each pueblo has its saint, and on that saint's day the inhabitants give themselves over, as they do on the great holidays of the church, to music, fireworks, cock-fighting, processions, etc.

Almost all these processions took place at night, and the effect was most picturesque. There would be a line of marchers, men, women and children, walking in single file on each side of the street, every one with a lighted candle in his hand. At intervals, in the middle of the road, would come images of the Saviour, the Virgin and the saints, borne on the shoulders of from ten to thirty men, surrounded by priests, and preceded by a band of music. Some of the images were covered with diamonds and other precious stones, said to be enormously valuable. In these cases there was always a guard of soldiers with fixed bayonets about the image. Often there would be thousands of people walking in these processions; and all the while it was moving, tens of thousands of rockets and bombs would be fired. These rockets consist only of a joint of bamboo filled with powder, exploding with great noise, but with little light. The bombs are simply a handful of powder tightly wrapped with hemp. They cost a mere trifle, but make a great noise, and no fiesta is complete without plenty of them.

The most curious procession is participated in only by natives and the poorer mestizos. It takes place, if I remember rightly, during Holy Week, and is a high solemnity. Every one walking in the procession is robed in his grave clothes. The garment is a long, loose gray robe with a hood, and it comes to the ground. The effect is very strange, and as the people go they repeat continually: "Santa Maria, Madre de Dios, ora pro nobis!" It may seem strange that grave clothes are provided before they are needed; but in Manila they are considered a prime necessity, and every native owns those clothes, even if he is bare of all others. The ordinary dress of the native man is trousers and shirt of "piece-goods" (calico), the shirt being worn outside the trousers. On holidays they wear a shirt made of pina, which is an expensive material. Native servants wear the same articles, but they must be of spotless white, and very suitable and nice-looking it is, though I suppose that the idea of being driven by a coachman so dressed would shock the habits of Central and Hyde parks. A curious freak of custom was that native servants were required to serve barefooted, while it was an insult if a Chinese servant appeared before his superior without his shoes.—Century.

Swapped Couples in Oklahoma.

A sensational case with a funny side is reported from El Reno. A couple arrived at the principal hotel and registered themselves as man and wife. In fact, they were elopers, one having run away from a wife and the other a hus-

band. In the course of a week the injured husband and the injured wife arrived from Kentucky and caused the arrest of the pair. The deserted man and woman had never seen each other before, but while waiting for requisition papers from Kentucky they stopped at the same hotel, and formed an acquaintance. Having a common grief, they became interested in each other, and on the day the requisition papers were to arrive they astounded the officers by eloping on their own account, going to Texas, where they are now supposed to be. The first pair of elopers were released from jail, and the Kentucky officer returned home, after informing the local paper that he "hoped a rattlesnake would bite him if he even traveled a thousand miles again to help a couple of men trade wives."—Kansas City Journal.



It is said by a St. Petersburg paper that an amateur botanist of Voronezh, Mr. Fetisoff, has succeeded in cultivating roses of a pure black color. His persistent experiments lasted more than ten years, and he intends shortly to exhibit his new black rose in London.

According to Prof. Agassiz, there is a sea worm or annelid, the "Bololo," at Levuka, in Fiji, which arrives in myriads on the coast on a certain day. The waters are so full of them as to resemble vermicelli soup. After laying their eggs nothing is left of them but empty skins.

Sound is a vibration of the air, some other gas, or of a liquid or solid, set up by the vibration of some sounding body. Sound is not transmitted by a vacuum, but light is. The number of vibrations which occur with the shrillest of audible sounds is 30,000 or 40,000; with the deepest tones, only about 24 to 30.

Experiments have recently been tried in England with a projectile for cannon. It is provided with a ring at the base which completely closes the bore so that no gases can escape past the ball. This not only prevents erosion, but it enables good results to be attained with eroded guns. A new six-inch gun was recently tried there which fired eight shots in fifty-six seconds.

Some remarkable specimens of Swedish steel were shown in the Stockholm exhibition. One was a ribbon of steel, extremely thin, and over 4,000 feet long. It was so thin as to weigh only forty-three pounds. The sample was produced at the Sandvik works, where a very large proportion of the paragon umbrellas ribs of the world are produced. The steel is so valuable that, in order to maintain its standard, every piece is examined, and workmen cut out any parts that are burned, and remove the last particle of scale.

Dr. Lydekker, in Knowledge, points out the error of the widespread belief that deserts, like the Sahara, have been lifted above their original elevation by geological forces. It is absolutely certain, he says, that the sands of all the great deserts of the world have been formed on the spot by the disintegration of the solid rocks on which they rest. "Desert sands correspond in all respects, so far as their mode of origin is concerned, to the dust and sand which accumulate on our highroads in summer." All deserts are situated where the winds from the ocean, before reaching them, are exhausted of their moisture by passing over mountains or across extensive tracts of land.

Along our Pacific coast there is generally found a "platform," about ten miles broad, sloping away from the shore until it reaches a depth of 100 fathoms, and then dropping more rapidly. The edge of this platform, Prof. George Davidson says, is broken by twenty-seven submerged valleys, some of which are in line with rivers entering the sea. But at least two of them have mountains as the shore opposite their heads. One of these, called the King Peak Chasm, has been the scene of a shipwreck under peculiar circumstances. The ship ran on the rocky coast, and was lost in foul weather, when the rocks could not be seen. It is believed that the doomed vessel unknowingly followed the line of the submerged valley, or chasm, and her captain, finding that his soundings showed no bottom, believed he was at a safe distance from the coast.

Discovers Old Spanish Coins.

A baker residing in a very old house at Malines, in the province of Antwerp, Belgium, has just made an interesting discovery in his garret, where it had often been noticed that the rafters, when tapped, emitted a hollow sound. A vigorous search brought to light a rusty lock in the corner of one of the rafters, and on its being forced the cavity was found to contain Spanish gold coins of the sixteenth century to the value of nearly £1,000. Further search in the house disclosed some highly valuable Cordova leather paper concealed under successive layers of ordinary house paper, some of which had been placed on the walls at least two centuries ago.

Whenever we read in a novel that a woman's "bosom heaved," we are convinced that we have wasted enough time for one day, and go to bed.

When a horse carries a heavy load a long distance the people demand that it be relieved, but a man, with the same load, must go on to the top of the hill.

A woman prefers a husband rather than herself, so she can pretend to look up to him.